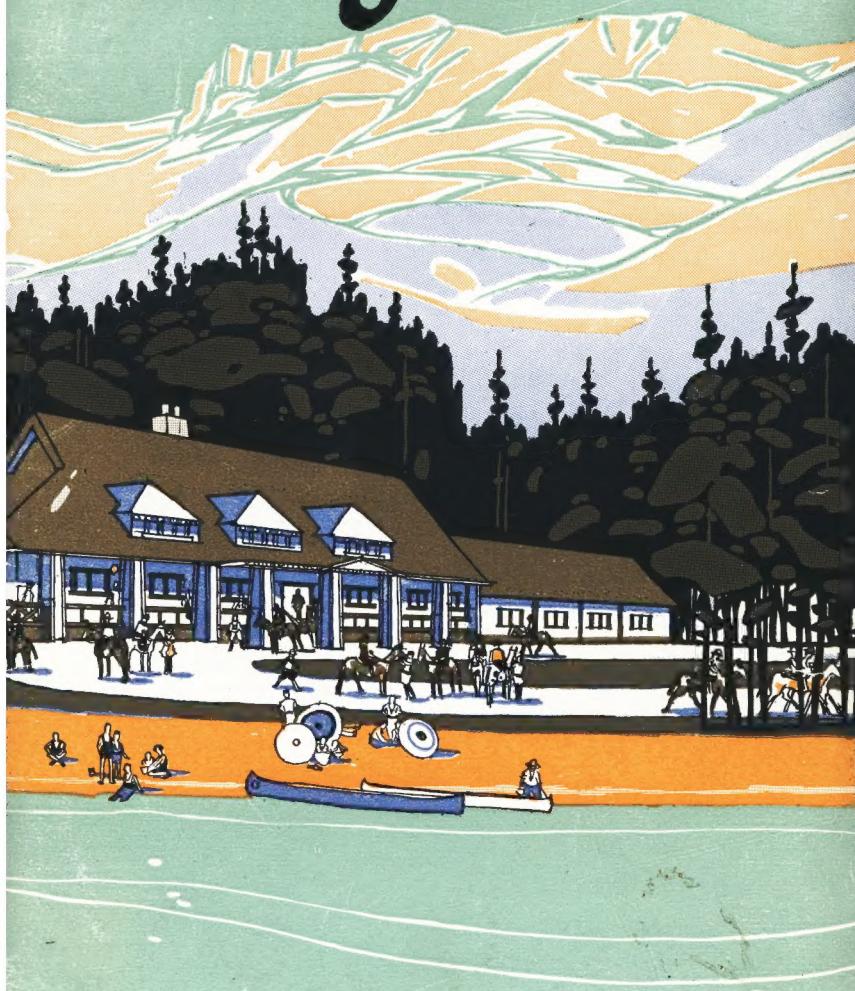


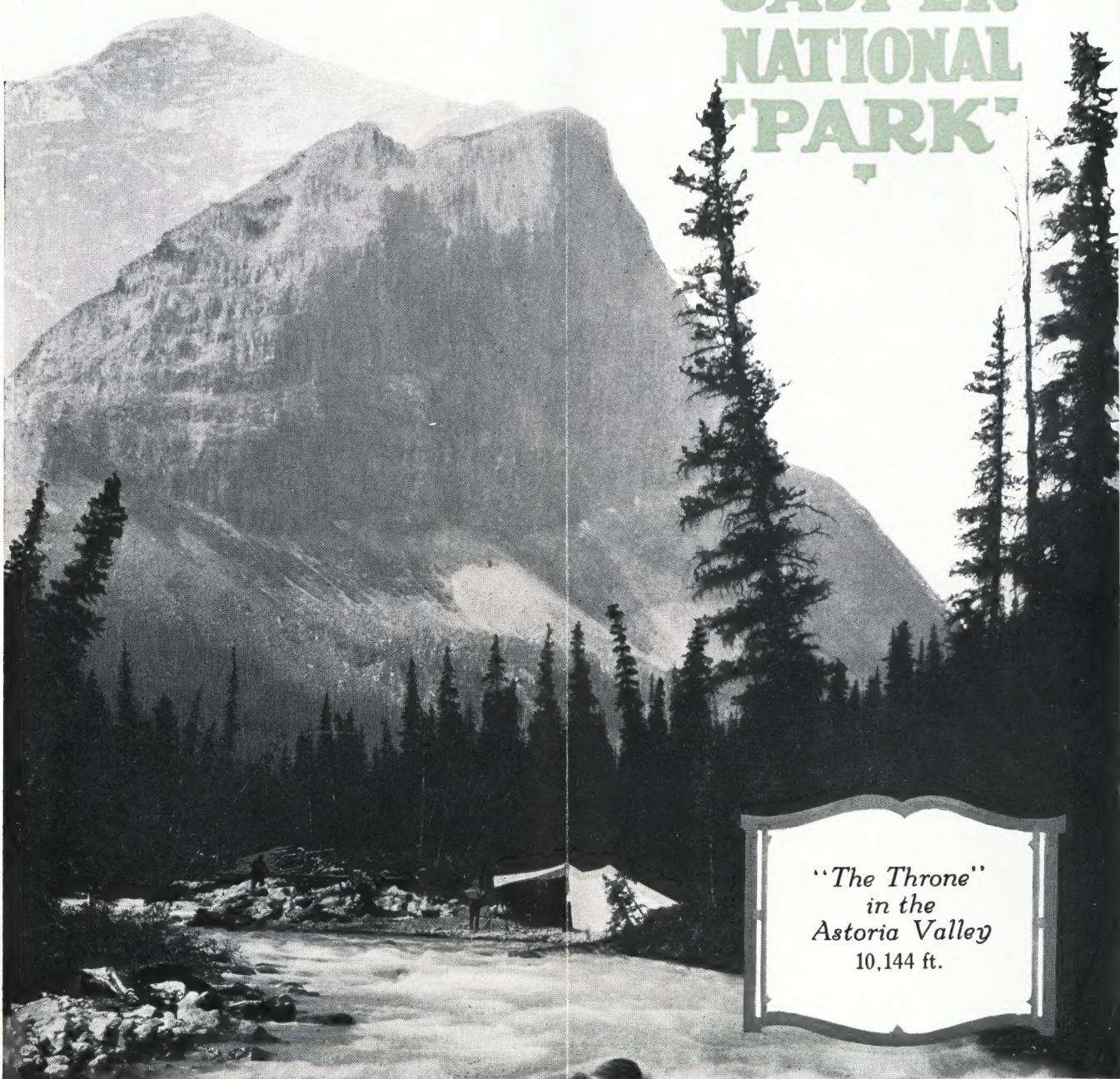
# Jasper Park lodge

*on Lac  
Beauvert*



Canadian National Railways

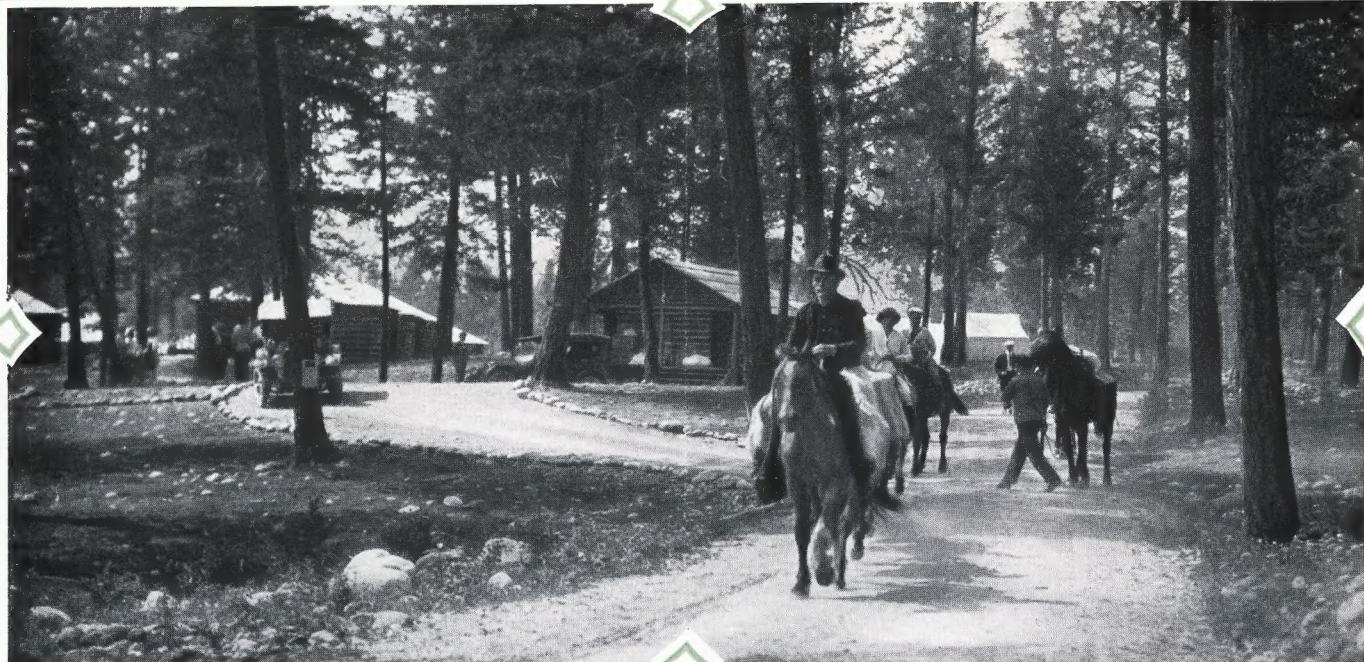




# JASPER NATIONAL PARK

*"The Throne"*  
in the  
Astoria Valley  
10,144 ft.

## JASPER NATIONAL PARK



THAT Jasper Park Lodge—the hostelry which the Canadian National Railways has created in an Alpine setting in the heart of Jasper National Park—is one of the most inviting of the continent's many beautiful spots at which to spend a summer's vacation, will be readily confirmed by those who have had the good fortune of making a sojourn there.

The Lodge lies three miles from Jasper, the station on the Canadian National Railways at which tourists detrain. Jasper is charmingly situated on a plateau at the base of Pyramid Mountain and close to where the Miette River forms its junction with the Athabaska.

Here is a glorious panoramic view of the valleys of these two rivers, and the mountains that flank them.

On the road to the Lodge and lying to the right is the Whistlers Mountain, with its rounded apex and verdure clothed slopes. Immediately on crossing the Atha-



baska River is Oldfort Point, in the long ago the site of a trading post of the Northwest Company. Then, as the road swings to the left there shortly bursts into view Lac Beauvert, a beautiful Alpine tarn on whose placid surface is mirrored distant Mount Edith Cavell, and on whose shore Jasper Park Lodge is situated. Lying to the north of the Lodge is the lofty Colin Range, while in closer proximity a little to the right are the easily accessible Signal and Tekarra Mountains. To the northwest, standing out clear and bold among its fellows is Pyramid Mountain, noted for the glorious riot of its color.

This season, as a result of the erection of several new buildings, which has increased accommodation capacity practically four-fold, and the inauguration of additional improvements specially designed to enhance the comfort and entertainment of guests, the Lodge is even more attractive and inviting than hitherto.

# JASPER NATIONAL PARK

**R**ECOGNIZING the wondrous natural beauty of that part of the Rockies known to-day as Jasper National Park, and the importance of preserving it, both as a national playground and a big game sanctuary, the Canadian Government in 1907 set it aside with these objects in view, although it was not until seven years later that the Park's present boundaries were fixed. The name selected was derived from that of Jasper Hawes—denominated by French traders, because of his yellow hair, Tete Jaune—an employee of the Northwest Company in charge of Jasper House, erected by that company in 1808 near the northern tip of Brûlé Lake as a trading post.

The area of the Park is 4,400 square miles—the largest park and game sanctuary in the world. Some conception of what this vast area means may be gathered from the fact that it is more than double that of the Province of Prince Edward Island, is almost as large as the State of Connecticut, over half the size of both Ulster (Ireland) and Wales, and nearly double that of Devonshire—one of England's largest counties. On the west it extends to the British Columbia boundary line and on the east to where the foothills of the Rockies slope towards the great prairie country.

## *Several Hundred Mountains*

Mountains are the outstanding feature of this vast National Park. In number they run into hundreds. Very few are below 8,000 feet in altitude. Several exceed 10,000 feet, while Mount Edith Cavell has an altitude of 11,033 feet, Atlanta 12,000 and Mount Dome 12,000 feet—heights that are exceeded by but few of the continent's highest peaks.

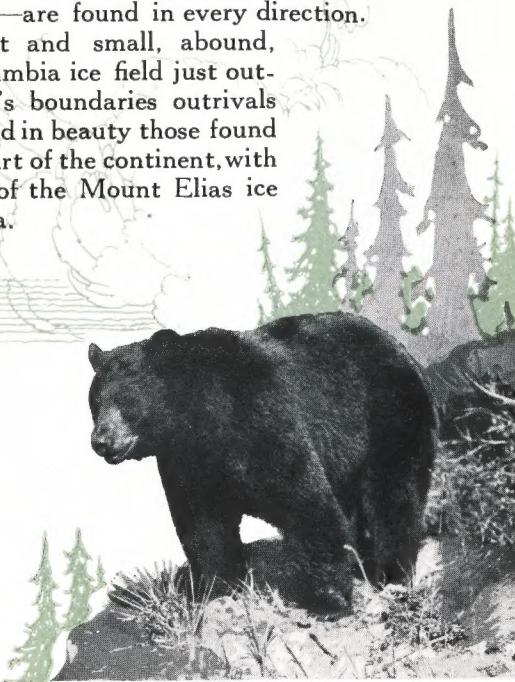
"Bold and high, they fold the forest round their feet and bolster up the sky."

"Climb mountains and get their good tidings," wrote John Muir, America's famous naturalist and mountain climber. "Nature's peace will flow into you as sunshine flows into the trees. The winds will put their own freshness into you, and storms their energy, while cares will drop off like autumn leaves." And one of the peculiar attractions regarding the mountains within Jasper National Park is that a great many of them can be climbed.

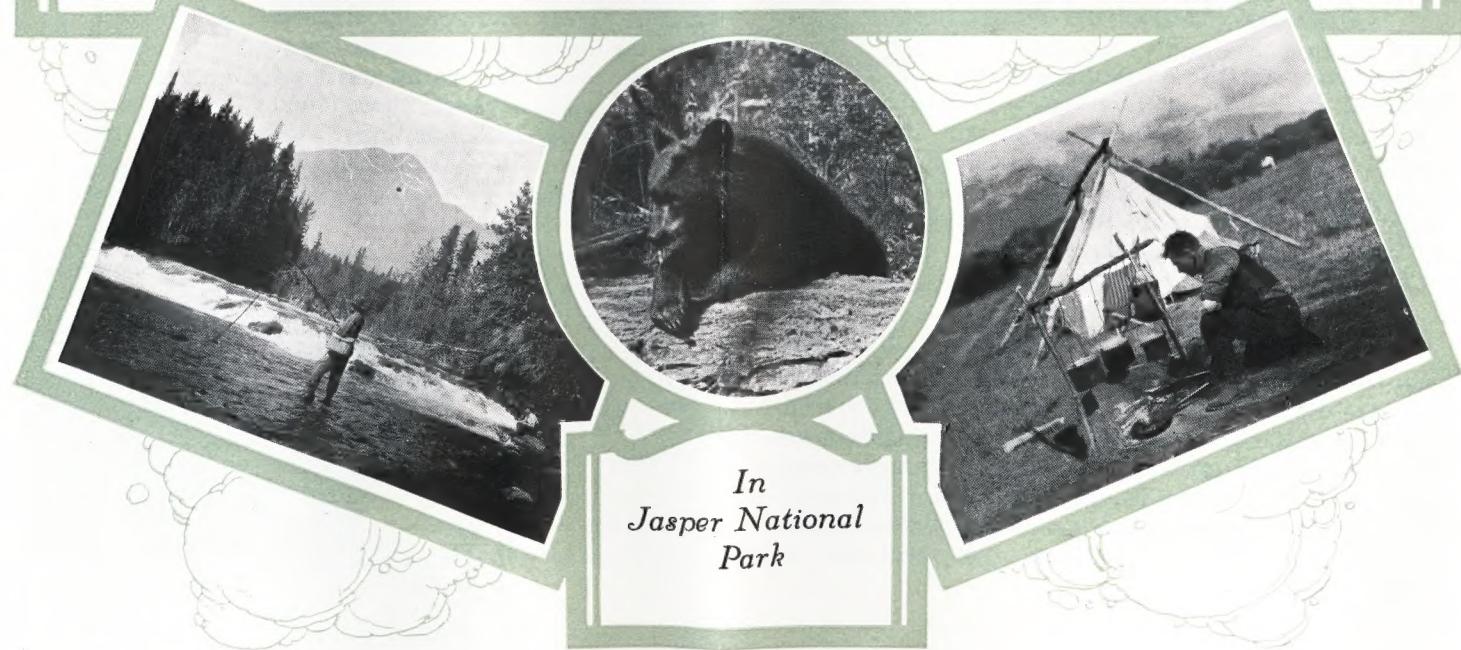
## *Hundreds of Miles of Roads and Trails*

Trails and roads, winding amid spruce and pine through valleys, along rivers and lakes and ascending the slopes of mountains within the park have an aggregate length of several hundred miles—and they are being steadily extended. Some of them were blazed over a century ago by Indians, fur traders and explorers who traversed the Athabasca Valley on their way to and from the Pacific. These particular trails are historical, if not altogether sacred, for many of the men who trod them in early pioneer days have left their imprint in Canadian history. But most of the trails and roads have been constructed by the Dominion Government in order to provide pathways by which tourists may have access, with the minimum of effort, to mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers and other points of interest within the Park. Furthermore, on many of the trails cabins have been erected in which shelter may be obtained.

Beautiful lakes—blue, turquoise, and green, according to the character of their environment, and mirroring adjacent mountain peaks on their placid surface—are found in every direction. Glaciers, great and small, abound, while the Columbia ice field just outside the park's boundaries outrivals in vastness and in beauty those found in any other part of the continent, with the exception of the Mount Elias ice field in Alaska.



## JASPER NATIONAL PARK



*In  
Jasper National  
Park*

## JASPER NATIONAL PARK

### *Wild Animal and Plant Life*

As a sanctuary for wild game Jasper National Park is, in both extent and natural adaptation, the greatest in the world. It is estimated by Government officials on the spot that there are within its confines over ten thousand big horn mountain sheep and mountain goat; hundreds of bear—cinnamon, brown and black; herds of caribou and many moose, elk, beaver, otter, marten and deer. No poisonous snakes or reptiles have been found within the Park, and the greater portion of its area is almost entirely free from mosquitoes and insect pests. Bird life abounds, ornithologists accounting for seventy different species. In plant life the park is gloriously rich, the late Prof. J. Macoun, Canada's most distinguished botanist, having recognized seven hundred different species of plants and flowers.

Among the Indians there was, up to within a recent period an unshaken belief that the territory now known as Jasper National Park was the haunt of the pre-historic mammoth. David Thompson, when on his way to the Pacific in 1811, on which occasion he discovered the Athabaska Pass, observed footprints in the snow which his Indian companions declared to be those of a young mammoth. Although Thompson at the time held the opinion that they were the tracks of a large grizzly bear, he later in his journal reverts to the subject of a monster of pre-historic size.

### *Hunting Outside the Park*

Being a game sanctuary, as well as a great national playground, shooting of wild animals and birds is prohibited. Beyond the confines of the Park, however, sportsmen have opportunity for hunting big game such as can not be found in any other part of the continent. This is particularly true of the territory lying on the eastern slope of the Rockies and in the Brazeau Range beyond the southern boundary of the Park, in both of which districts are to be had big horn mountain sheep, mountain goat, bear, moose, caribou and deer. Proof of it is to be seen in the trophies with which sportsmen return to the Park after an absence of a week or two. Good fishing may be had within the park itself, and particularly at such near-by points as Pyramid Lake, Prairie de la Vache (Buffalo Prairie), Caledonia Lake and

Portal Creek. The delicate and excellent Dolly Varden and Rainbow descriptions of trout are common.

### *Jasper Park Lodge*

As a convenient centre from which tourists may embark upon motor, horseback or hiking trips to various points of interest within or beyond the confines of Jasper National Park, the Lodge occupies an ideal situation. The Park's main artery—an excellent motor road—lies at the very door of the Lodge, where motors, sure-footed packhorses and experienced guides are always available for the conducting of tourists to points of interest—either near at hand or distant. Outfits and guides are also here procurable for those desiring to embark on big game hunting ventures beyond the confines of the Park. Riding is the most popular pastime, while for those who enjoy boating and canoeing, facilities for indulging in either pastime on Lac Beauvert are provided. A golf course is under construction, and it is expected will be playable during a portion of the season. Tennis courts will also be available for use of guests.

Although situated where mountain, valley, lake and river scenery abounds in all its primeval beauty, and where one is far from "the madding crowd," the two hundred and fifty guests which the Lodge can now comfortably entertain are assured of accommodation equal to that provided by the home of the modern city dweller.

The Main Lodge—an entirely new structure—contains a large lounge, dining room, ball room, billiard room, barber shop, twelve bedrooms (five with private bath) and all modern conveniences. A wide verandah, commanding a panoramic view of Lac Beauvert and its magnificent Alpine surroundings, encircles lounge and dining room. Prettily grouped about the Main Lodge are a number of smaller lodges. There are eight four-room lodges—two rooms containing two single beds each, two containing one double bed each, sitting room, and bathroom. There are three two-suite lodges, each suite comprising bed-sitting room, dressing room, sleeping porch and bathroom. There are four one-suite lodges containing one bed-sitting room, dressing room, sleeping porch and bathroom. There are two twelve-room buildings containing twelve single rooms with single bed, two bathrooms and toilet

## JASPER NATIONAL PARK



## JASPER NATIONAL PARK

accommodation. Each lodge has a pleasant rustic verandah, while all buildings are steam heated, electrically lighted and supplied with hot and cold running water. Log construction, in Alpine style of architecture, obtains throughout.

For charm and beauty of environment, convenience as a centre from which to climb mountains, traverse trails and motor roads, or embark on fishing expeditions, the Lodge is ideally situated.

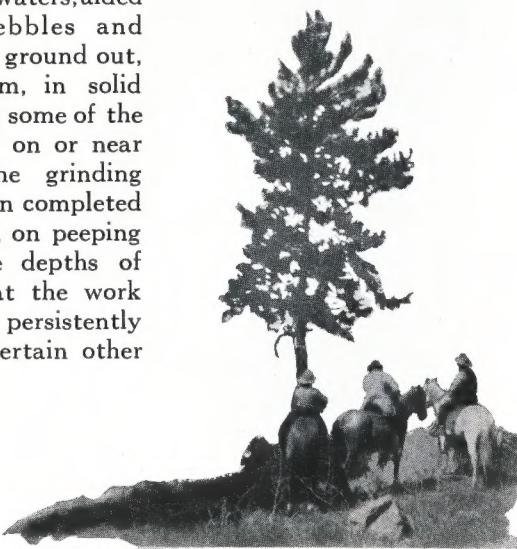
Lac Beauvert, on the northern shore of which Jasper Lodge is situated, is a beautiful Alpine tarn describing a horseshoe in form, with waters so pellucid that a ten-cent piece lying at a depth of fifty feet is plainly seen and so pure that fish cannot find sustenance therein. Day in and day out the lake presents to the eye a sort of magnified picture, due to the fact that its placid surface is ever a mirror in which is reflected encircling mountains and the forest of Douglas fir, jackpine and Spruce that fringes its own shores. It even mirrors distant Mount Edith Cavell. Looking south from the Lodge site, and between the slopes of intervening mountains, one obtains a magnificent view of Mount Edith Cavell, clothed in a delicate, blue-tinted garment of snow and the left wing of its hanging glacier—"Glacier of the Ghost." Lying to the north at the back of the Lodge is the lofty Colin Range, with the gigantic upturned face of an old man on the apex of Roche Bonhomme standing out in weird distinctness, while in closer proximity a little to the right are the easily accessible Signal and Tekarra mountains. To the northwest, standing out clear and bold among its fellows, is Pyramid Mountain, noted for the glorious riot of its color and the unique formation of its apex, while to the southwest, and behind Lac Beauvert, lies Whistlers Mountain, with rounded apex and verdure-covered slopes splashed here and there with deposits of snow.

"White clouds fill the valleys at morning  
They are round as great billows at sea,  
And roll themselves up to the hill-tops  
Still round as great billows can be.  
  
The mists fill the valleys at evening  
They are blue as the smoke in the fall,  
And spread all the hills with a tenuous scarf  
That touches the hills not at all."

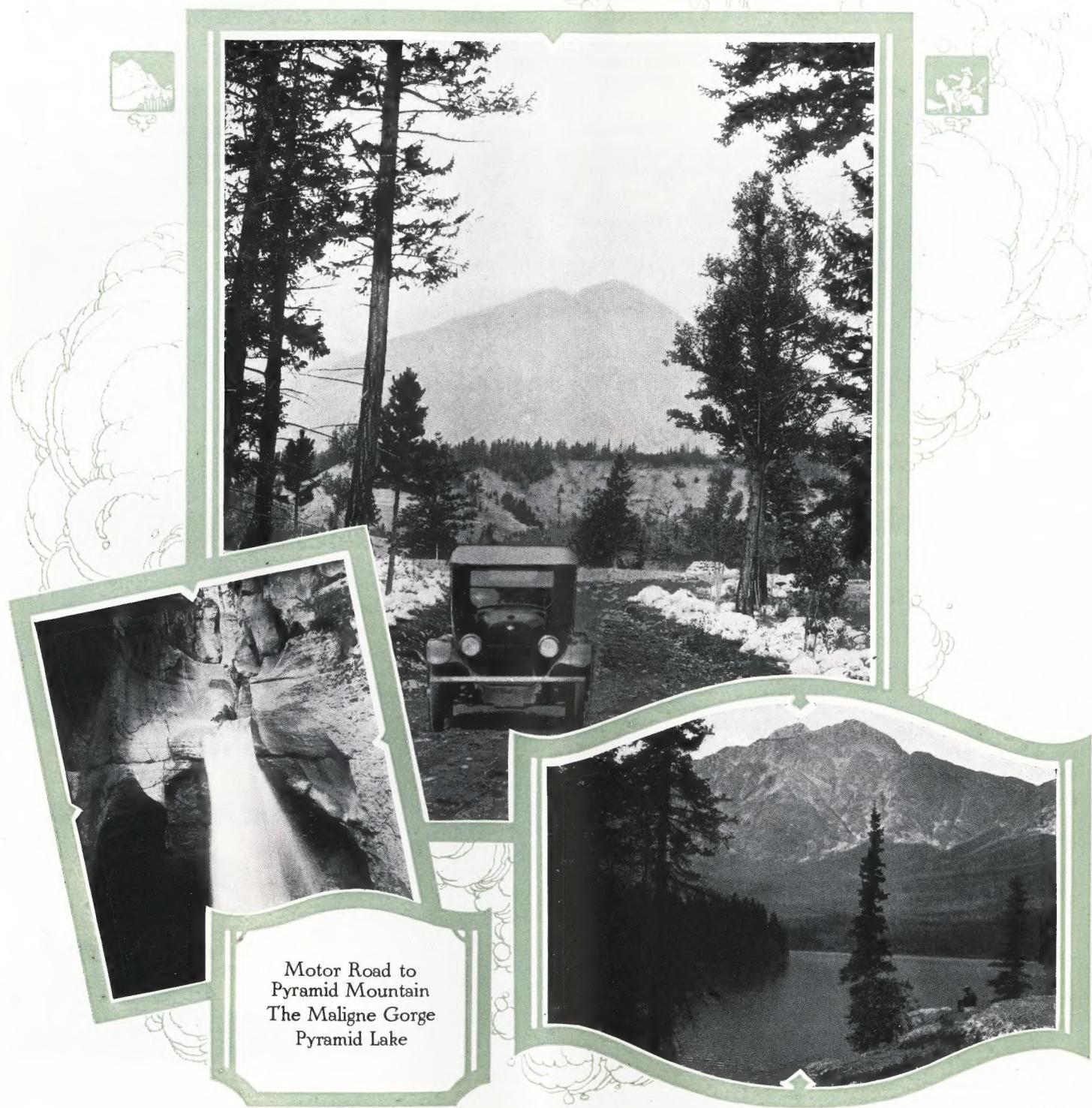
### *Motor Trips to Maligne Canon and Pyramid Mountain*

Maligne Canon, being only six miles from Jasper Park Lodge, is reached by motor in about half an hour. The route lies over a gradually ascending and winding roadway from which the tourist obtains magnificent views of lordly mountains and charming vistas of the Athabasca Valley. Ochre and Annetta Lakes are skirted. The former, as may be inferred from its name, is of a peculiar light yellow in color, creating a strong contrast to the deep blue of its sister lake. Just beyond, contact is made with Edith Lake, noted for the beautiful green of its waters, a couple of pretty islands and a sandy beach affording bathing facilities. Finally, Maligne River, in close proximity to its canon, is reached.

Maligne Canon is a natural phenomenon which ranks among the most extraordinary and awe-inspiring within Jasper National Park. It has a length of about a mile, has a depth in certain parts of about two hundred feet, while its width varies to an extraordinary extent, the enclosing walls at certain points being not more than about three feet apart. But the fact that during centuries of time the waters of the Maligne have worn their way through solid rock to such a remarkable extent is by no means the only phenomenon that characterizes the canon. Another is the huge pot-holes—some having a diameter of fifty feet—which swirling waters, aided by gravel, pebbles and boulders, have ground out, in circular form, in solid rock. While on some of the pot-holes lying on or near the surface the grinding process has been completed one is assured, on peeping down into the depths of the canon, that the work is still being persistently carried on at certain other points.



# JASPER NATIONAL PARK



## JASPER NATIONAL PARK

In order that tourists may with safety see into the uttermost depths of the canon, it is spanned at two particularly favorable points by observation bridges.

Still another, and an equally remarkable phenomenon, is the fact that somewhere, down deep in the bowels of the earth, a subterranean stream is flowing. If the observing tourist will, after examining the Maligne River as it makes its plunge over a cataract seventy-five feet in depth at the head of the canon, take the trouble of journeying beyond the other end of the canon and watching the stream as it wends its way to its confluence with the Athabaska he will observe that the volume of water is here much greater than that entering the canon. That is interesting as far as it goes. But there are one or two other remarkable features to be examined in order to more fully appreciate the phenomenon.

In pursuance of this the trail up-stream to Medicine Lake, a distance of about ten miles, should be followed. Here he will find that while the latter is a broadening of the Maligne River, and as such obtains its waters from that part of the river which come flowing into its farther end from Maligne Lake, it has no surface outlet. He will also probably observe that where a surface outlet might naturally have been expected, the base of one of the mountains, through some upheaval of Nature, had been projected as a barrier across it.

Now lakes as well as other receiving basins cannot for long take water in without giving it out. And so the waters of Medicine Lake, possibly concurrently with the aid of the convulsion that blocked the natural outlet, found an exit by way of the subterranean channel that extends for about ten miles westerly until somewhere beyond the outlet of the canon.

But where does the water come from that flows over the cataract into the canon is a question often asked. If the original, but now dry, vegetation-covered bed, of the river as it leaves the vicinity of Medicine Lake is followed westerly a few miles, water will ultimately be seen bubbling up through crevices in the rocky bottom, possibly forced through by the pressure of the subterranean stream below. And this process evidently goes on with accumulating force, until the leap into the canon is made.

Roche Bonhomme, which stands grim and stern across the Maligne Valley, and approximately opposite the canon, can be climbed from here, under the direction of guides, in four or five hours. Magnificent panoramic views are obtainable from its apex of the Athabaska Valley and its flanking mountains.

Pyramid Mountain and Lakes Pyramid and Patricia in its vicinity are, by motor, within easy and convenient distance of Jasper Park Lodge. The route lies over the Athabaska River, through the town of Jasper, and beyond the latter strikes a northwest direction. As the altitude increases charming panoramic views of the broad Athabaska Valley are unfolded.

Patricia Lake, which is closely skirted near its northern tip, is a beautiful body of water, on the shores of which a number of villa lots have been laid out. A peculiar feature about it is that it has no visible outlet or inlet. Pyramid Lake, lying just beyond, is skirted for about a mile. With its nearby sister lake it enjoys the reputation of being one of the most beautiful bodies of water in the district. It is crescent-shaped with a beautifully wooded islet near the centre of the curve.

Pyramid Mountain, with its richly colored rugged and precipitous slopes, is seen in detail, while resting on its northern slope is the glacier for which it is noted. The mountain may be climbed with comparative ease.

\* \* \* \* \*



# JASPER NATIONAL PARK

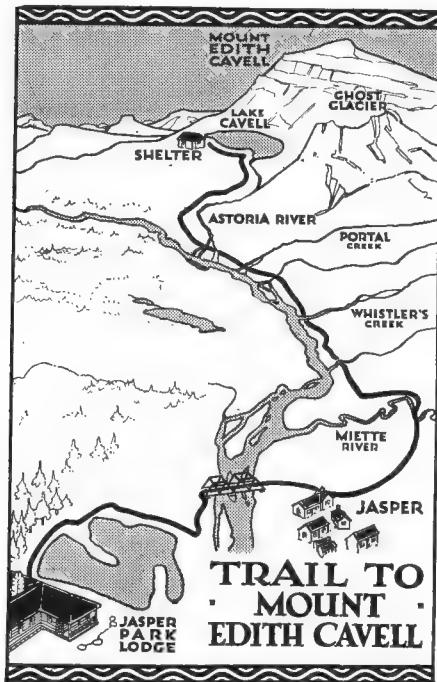


Mount Edith Cavell  
11,033 ft.  
Indian Ridge  
Whistler's Valley  
Ghost Glacier of  
Mount Edith Cavell

## JASPER NATIONAL PARK

### Motor Road to Mount Edith Cavell

Distance—18 miles. Time—2 days.



Over two-thirds of the eighteen miles involved in the trip from Jasper Park Lodge to Lake Cavell, which lies at the base of Mount Edith Cavell, may now be covered by automobile. Although at the time of writing the remainder of the journey is by trail, it is quite possible that during the season the Park authorities will have completed the extension of the motor road to Lake Cavell, work at present under way having that end in view. This highway not only affords good motor-ing, but from Jasper, by a course of wide sweeping switch-backs, its altitude increases by nearly two thousand feet, giving the tourist an ever-changing series of most striking and beautiful panoramas of mountains and valleys unequalled on the continent. Leaving the Lodge the road running to Jasper is followed, the Athabaska being crossed en route. A short distance west of the town the turbulent Miette River is bridged. From here the route lies along the flats on the west side of the Athabaska, crossing in turn Whistlers Creek, Portal Creek, and the historical Astoria River, traversed more than a century ago by traders and explorers who,

by way of the Athabaska Pass, and thence by the Columbia River reached the Pacific Ocean. After crossing the Astoria the road follows in a southwest direction the course of this stream, climbing at the same time the lower slopes of the mountain, and finally reaching the shores of Lake Cavell.

Mount Edith Cavell may be said to possess more than the usual measure of interest accorded mountains in general. Physically it is the predominating mountain in Jasper National Park, its altitude above sea-level being 11,033 feet. With its massive crown and part of its sides perpetually covered with a blanket of ice and snow, it presents from the distance a charmingly delicate bluish-white appearance. In a cirque between the mountain and the shoulder extending to the north there is a hanging glacier about one-third of a square mile in area. Five hundred feet below is another glacier whose irregular shape extends (at certain points over half a mile in width) along the foot of the cliffs for more than a mile. As these two glaciers are connected by an ice fall of about three hundred feet in width they vividly depict the figure of an angel with outstretched wings. This peculiar handiwork of Nature has been aptly termed the "Glacier of the Ghost." At another point in the mountain a combination of rock and snow has formed what appears to be the face and head of a turbaned Oriental knight.

But aside from the wondrous beauty and peculiar formation of Mount Edith Cavell, it possesses deep human interest from the fact that in 1915 it was selected by the Canadian Geographic Board as a monument to the heroic British nurse who fell before a German firing party early in the Great War.

From the camp on Lake Cavell the mountain's glaciers, some of which have crevasses fifty feet or more in depth, may be examined. The camp also serves as a point from which to climb a ridge extending toward the Athabaska Valley. This ridge is from 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the lake, and from its top magnificent views are to be obtained. Looking northward, and opposite the mouth of the Astoria, is seen La Prairie de la Vache, which, as described by a noted traveller, "forms a landscape that for rural beauty cannot be excelled in any country."

To the northeast can be discerned the Maligne Canon and almost directly east, Hardisty and Kereslin.

MALIGNE LAKE  
5,050 ft. above sea level

MEDICINE LAKE 4,785 ft. above sea level

MT. TEKARRA 8,818 ft.

SIGNAL MT. 7,397 ft.

MT. HARDISTY 8,900 ft.

KERKESLIN MT. 9,800 ft.

ATHABASKA VALLEY



JASPER PARK LODGE

## THE ENVIRONS OF JASPER PARK LODGE

BASKA VALLEY

MT. EDITH CAVELL

11,033 ft.

THE WHISTLERS

8,085 ft.

THE THRONE MT.

10,144 ft.

MT. FRASER MT. MAJESTIC MT. GEIKIE

10,726 ft.

10,000 ft.

10,854 ft.

MT. EREBUS

10,234 ft.

MT. ESTELLA

10,069 ft.

AMETHYST LAKE

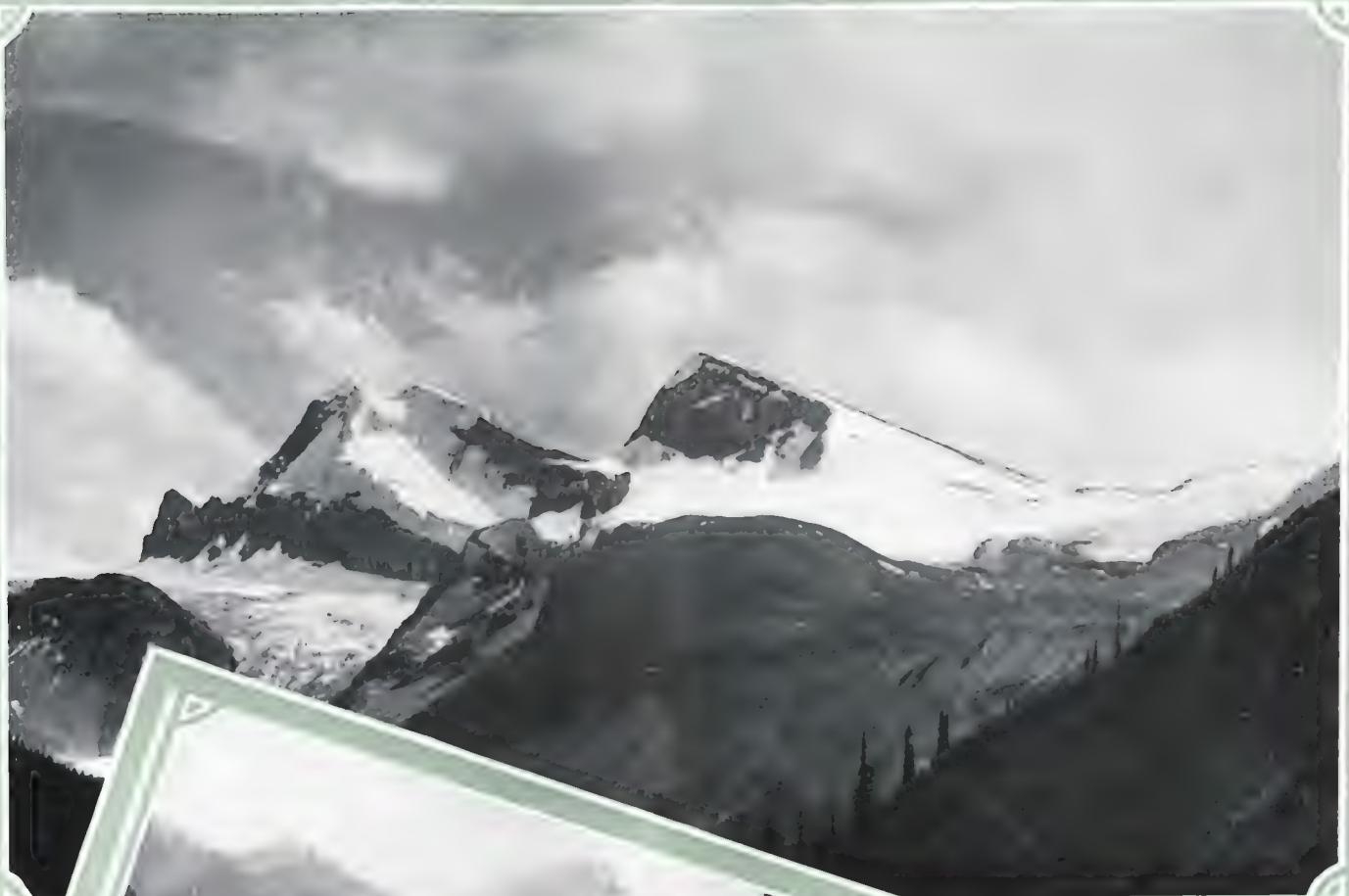
6,450 ft. above sea level



PYRAMID MT.  
9,076 ft.

PARK LODGE FROM PYRAMID MOUNTAIN

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

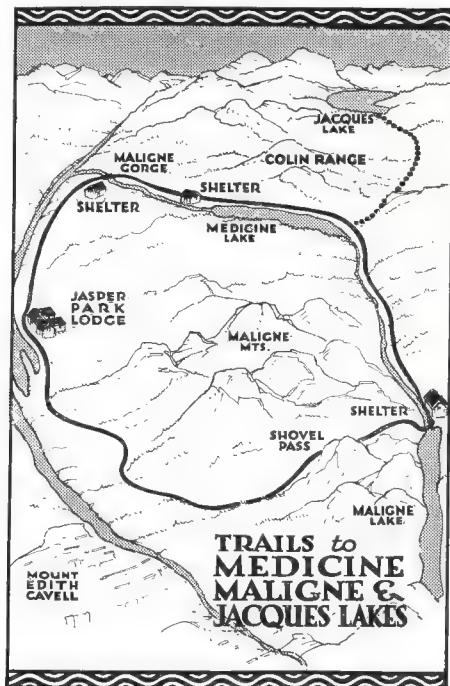


Mount Warren  
(Maligne Lake)  
10,000 ft.  
Jacques Lake  
Medicine Lake



## Trail to Medicine, Maligne and Jacques Lakes

Distance to Medicine Lake—15 miles. Time for round trip—2 days.  
Distance to Maligne Lake—37 miles. Time for round trip—4 days.



The trail leading to these interesting lakes is a continuation of the Lac Beauvert-Maligne Canon driveway. Leaving the latter, the trail runs eastwardly on the northern side of the Maligne Valley, along whose bed, until the subterranean passage was created, flowed the main stream of the river. Today the stream, as it flows towards the canon, is narrow and shallow, and flanked on either side by numerous moss-covered boulders. Between the canon and Medicine Lake, a distance of about nine miles, the valley is fringed by a virgin forest in which jackpine predominate.

Medicine Lake, with a length of four and a half miles and a width of nearly a mile, is delightfully situated in the Maligne Valley amid towering mountains whose peaks are mirrored in its placid surface. A peculiarity of the lake is the remarkable silence which prevails when its waters are undisturbed by winds, it being asserted that on such occasion "you can distinctly hear the fall of a drop of water into the lake off a duck's

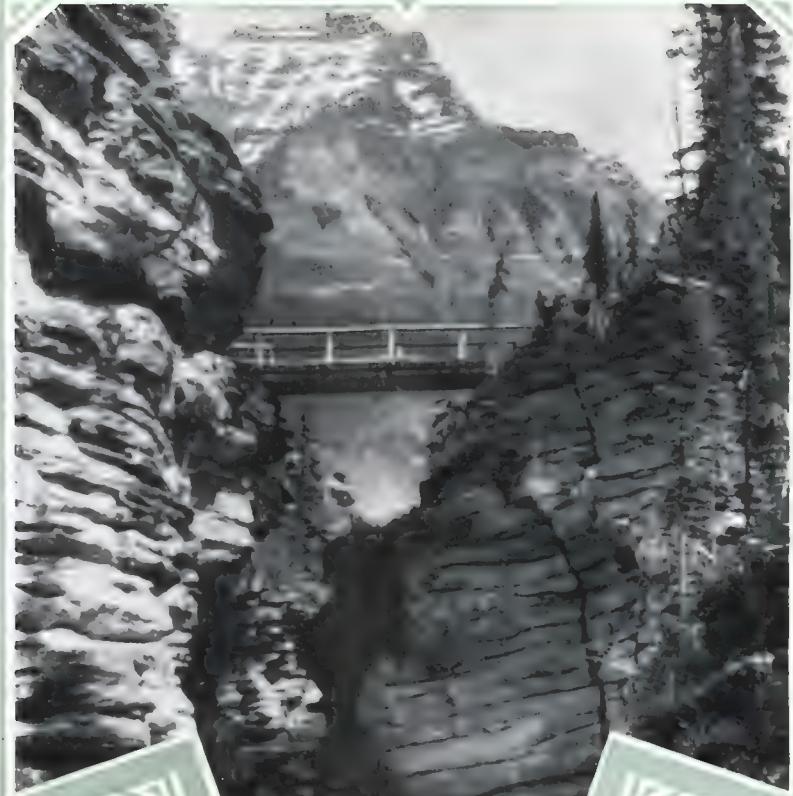
back as it rises from the surface." There is a shelter at the western tip of the lake. At the eastern tip of Medicine Lake there is a fork in the trail, one point leading along the bank of the Maligne River to Maligne Lake and the other, striking north, to Jacques Lake.

Maligne Lake, whose waters flow into Medicine Lake—12 miles distant—is one of the most beautiful Alpine tarns in the Rockies, being surrounded by stately mountains which rise from its sandy beaches. Those bordering the southern end of the lake, are particularly striking. The lake has a length of sixteen miles, and as someone has remarked, "surrounded as it is by picturesque mountains, glaciers and falls, must ever remain one of the chosen places." The snow-capped peaks, with their brown shale exposures splashed with crimson stains, the glaciers and the dark verdure of the foothills reflected in the water, form a picture of amazing beauty. One feature of special attraction to those who love a "hike" is that walks of miles in length may be taken along its shores, while at the eastern side near the Narrows are shingle bars that make travelling very easy.

Returning from Maligne Lake to Jasper Park Lodge, instead of retracing ground already covered, one has the option of negotiating Shovel Pass, so named from the fact that a few years ago trappers travelling that way had to make from adjacent trees snow shovels with which to clear a pathway in deep snow for their horses. Two of these shovels still adorn, in cross fashion, the summit of the Pass. The Pass lies between the Maligne Range and Mount Curator, and is a grand Alpine valley frequented by mountain goat and rich in wild flowers. At Prairie de la Vache the trail connects with that running north along the Athabaska. Still another optional route by which to return from Maligne Lake is by way of the Pass, leading south, passing Mount Brazeau (alt. 10,800 feet) to the head of Poboktan Creek, thence northwest down the latter and following the Athabaska to Jasper. Distance from Maligne Lake to Jasper by this route is sixty miles.

Jacques Lake, which, as already pointed out, may be reached by the trail running north from the eastern tip of Medicine Lake, lies between the Maligne and Rocky rivers about twenty-seven miles from Jasper Park Lodge. It is a small body of water delightfully situated. But one of its outstanding features is the

# JASPER NATIONAL PARK



Mount Kerkeslin  
9,800 ft.  
and Athabasca Canon  
On the Trail  
Athabasca Falls



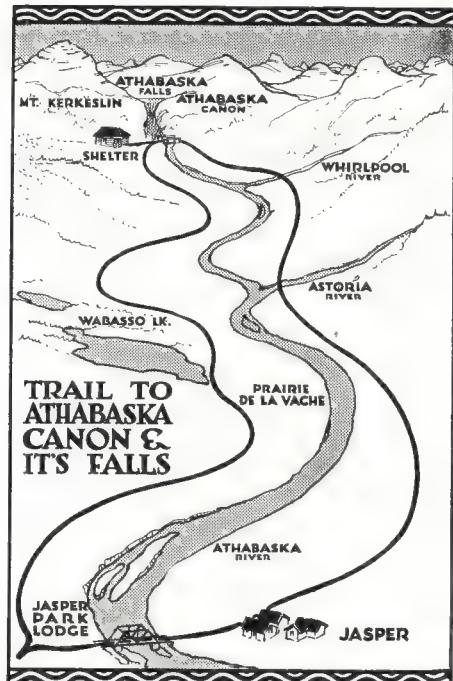
## JASPER NATIONAL PARK

excellent trout that it contains. In this respect it is one of the most attractive in the district.

Leaving Jacques Lake, it is advisable to return by the same trail to the Eastern end of Medicine Lake, from which point the return trip may be made as previously described via Maligne Lake and Shovel Pass.

### *Athabaska Canon and its Falls*

*Distance—about 20 miles. Round trip—2 days.*



Athabaska Canon and Falls are reached over a trail following the east bank of the river, with the Maligne Mountains lying to the left. The Wabasso Lakes (Indian for rabbit) are skirted and La Prairie de la Vache, once the abode of buffalo, traversed. Athabaska Falls, which are situated at the foot of Mount Kerkeslin, present a wondrously glorious sight as they come tumbling into the canon. Describing the scene, in his book, "Trails, Trappers and Tenderfeet," Stanley Washburn says: "The river, peaceful and quiet as some great inland waterway, comes flowing around a curve at a width well on to two hundred yards, and then suddenly the banks close in and the whole volume of

water seems to leap suddenly forward over a ledge less than one-third that width, and fall into a chasm eighty feet deep. The walls close in abruptly from both sides and the vast tumult of water goes surging through a canon so narrow at certain points as almost to tempt the venturesome athlete to negotiate it at a jump. Far down in the depths is the white froth and resonant roaring of this vast stream, which is congested into such meagre space that it seems as though the walls of stone could not withstand the fury with which it lashes at the rocky barriers that enclose it. A hundred feet above it, the noise and thunder created down in the depths are so great that only by shouting can one make a voice heard a foot away." A wondrous view of the canon is to be had from a rustic bridge spanning it.

The country in the vicinity is primeval in its wildness, and can be conveniently explored from here. A Government cabin with warden in charge is located at the canon, and for the convenience of tourists, a tent. From this point of vantage the tourist may explore the historic Whirlpool River, in the vicinity of which are still to be found, adorning trees, the initials of servants of the Hudson's Bay Company inscribed thereon approximately three-quarters of a century ago. An easy trip of two hours by saddle-horse will bring the tourist to Mount Kerkeslin, where views of mountain goat and big-horn mountain sheep are assured. In the vicinity of Athabaska Falls mountain goats are plentiful and black, cinnamon and grizzly bear may be found. Four or five days may be interestingly spent at Athabaska Falls and vicinity.

Returning from Athabaska Falls, an optional route is to continue southward to Poboktan Creek, thence up the latter and northeasterly through the Pass to Maligne Lake and Jasper Lodge. Distance from Athabaska Falls to Jasper by this route is 77 miles.

### *Tonquin Valley and Amethyst Lakes*

*Distance—25 miles. Time for round trip, not allowing for climbing mountains—4 days.*

The trail leading to Tonquin Valley and Amethyst Lakes had its origin in an old Indian hunting trail. The trail traverses the Athabaska flats until Whistlers Creek is reached, when it turns west, following the latter, a climb of about 1,000 feet being entailed. From the head of Whistlers Creek the trail winds up open grassy

## JASPER NATIONAL PARK

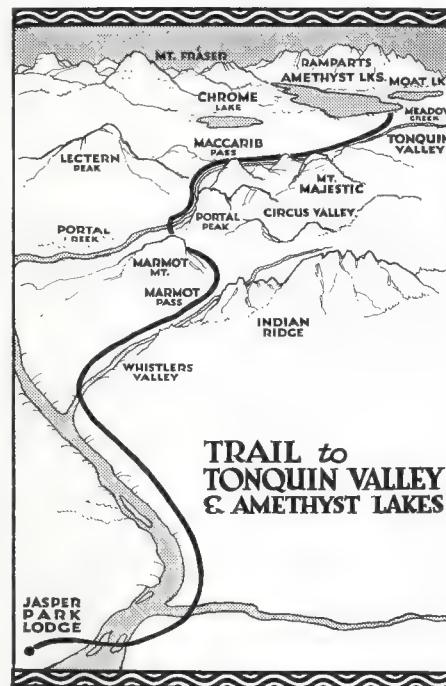
slopes to the Marmot Pass, with Marmot Mountain at the left and Whistlers Mountain and Indian Ridge at the right. Turning south through Marmot Pass, the trail descends almost directly to Portal Creek, by which time there has been a drop in the altitude of 1,500 feet. Just above where the trail crosses the latter, Circus Valley debouches, its stream blending with that of Portal Creek. Lying a short distance to the west is Manx Peak, at the base of which are glaciers and three small lakes. From Portal Creek the trail runs southwest through Portal Valley, Lectern Peak, lying to the left, is so named from its striking resemblance to a church lectern, and nearby Mt. Aquilla, while a little farther to the south is Franchere Mountain with Franchere Falls tumbling down its rocky sides. Camp Canatra, lying within Portal Valley, provides not only excellent camping ground, but a convenient spot from which, if time permits, some of the adjacent mountains may be climbed.

Beyond, the trail enters the Maccarib Pass, with Mount Maccarib standing on guard to the south. This mountain, which can be easily climbed, derives its name from the Indian word for caribou. From its top can be seen the Amethyst Lakes with The Ramparts towering from their western shore, and to the northwest Mount Geikie lying within British Columbia. To the south, Oldhorn Mountain and Blackhorn Peak stand out in bold relief and to the southeast Mount Edith Cavell. Three miles beyond Maccarib Pass the trail reaches the west shoulder of Mount Clitheroe, resting on which, and close to the Amethyst Lakes, is a delightfully situated camp. Mount Clitheroe (meaning rock by the water) can be easily climbed. From the timber line can be clearly seen, by actual count, one hundred mountain peaks, the Amethyst Lakes, Moat Lake, Chrome Lake, the hanging glacier at Amethyst Lake and numerous other glaciers.

The entrance to the Tonquin Valley lies within a few minutes walk of the camp. This valley, situated in the heart of the mountains, and about five hundred feet below the timber line, is one of the most beautiful spots within Jasper Park. Along the western side of the valley, and rising thousands of feet above it, stands the huge wall of the Ramparts with white glaciers and dark rock-slides at its base. Lying near the south end of the valley are the far-famed Amethyst Lakes, having a length of about three miles and a width, at their widest

point, of one mile. Flanked as they are on the one side by towering mountains, whose majesty and beauty are reflected in their placid waters, and on the other side by meadows backed by gently sloping green forests, the Amethyst Lakes have a setting wondrously charming. In the grassy meadows of the valley caribou may be seen feeding and on the towering precipices mountain goat, while occasionally a glimpse of a black bear may be obtained. Moat Lake, lying between Tonquin Hill and the Ramparts, is a pretty little body of water well worth a visit.

Lying a short distance south of the Amethyst Lakes is an elevation that has been aptly named Surprise Point. Its apex is 7,873 feet above sea-level, and from it can be obtained a glorious panoramic view, and particularly of the Oldhorn, Blackhorn, Throne, Erebus, Angle and Fraser Mountains. About one mile farther to the south is Chrome Lake, a most picturesque and charming little body of water. Lying a mile or two southwest of the latter are the extensive Fraser and Eremite glaciers, near which the Penstock Creek, fed by the former glacier, plunges underground just before joining Eremite Creek, and within a short distance of where the latter flows into Chrome Lake.



# How and what to see in JASPER NATIONAL PARK

Within the confines of the Park are many interesting and scenic features, easily reached from Jasper Park Lodge afoot, by motor or saddle horse

## Motor Trips from Jasper Park Lodge

	Distance (return)	Fare (round trip) per person
Maligne Canyon.....	12 miles.....	\$2.00
Pyramid Lake.....	16 miles.....	2.50
Cavell Drive.....	*24 miles..... (minimum two persons)	*3.00
Henry House Drive.....	18 miles..... (minimum three persons)	3.00

\* Rate and mileage subject to change owing to extension of motor road

## Short Saddle Trips from Jasper Park Lodge

Signal Mountain—18 miles return—one day.  
Whistlers Mountain—16 miles return—one day.  
Caledonia Lake (Fishing)—14 miles return—one day.  
First Beaver Dams (Fishing)—7 miles return—half day.  
Beaver Dams, Buffalo Prairie (Fishing)—20 miles return—one day.

## Rates for Guides, Saddle or Pack Horses

Saddle Horse (Forenoon).....	\$1.50
Saddle Horse (Afternoon).....	2.00
Saddle Horse (Evening).....	1.50
Guide with Saddle Horse.....	\$6.00 per day
Guide with Saddle Horse.....	\$4.00 per half day
Saddle Horses for Signal and Whistlers Mountains.....	\$5.00 per day
Saddle and Pack Horses from one to ten days.....	\$3.00 per day

Many other trips can be arranged limited only by the time at the disposal of the tourist.

No trips should be made without guides.

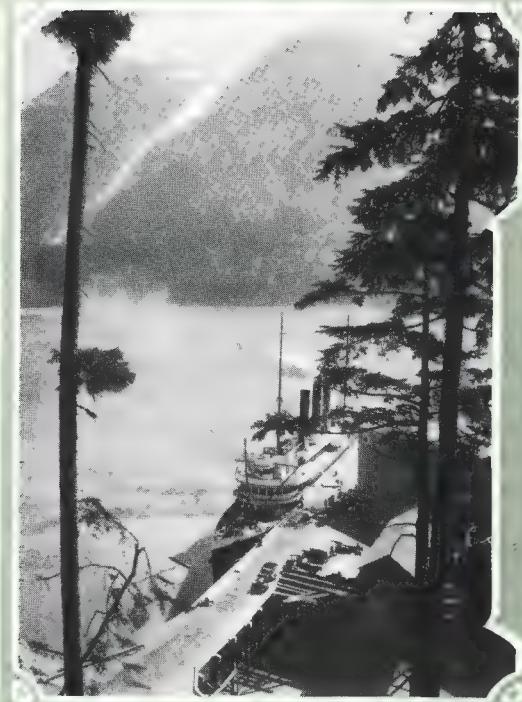
## Saddle and Pack Horse—Longer Trips from Jasper Park Lodge

Medicine Lake—34 miles return—two days.  
Medicine and Jacques Lake—60 miles return—four days  
Medicine and Maligne Lakes (return by Shovel Pass)—70 miles return—four days.  
Medicine, Jacques and Maligne Lakes (return by Shovel Pass)—80 miles return—five days.  
Athabaska Falls—44 miles return—two days.  
Mount Edith Cavell—36 miles return—two days.  
Athabaska Falls and Mt. Edith Cavell—60 miles return—three days.  
Amethyst Lake, Tonquin Valley—40 miles return—four days.  
Tonquin Valley return by Mt. Edith Cavell—55 miles—five days.  
Fortress Lake—120 miles return—eight days.  
Brazeau Lake, return by Maligne Lake—180 miles—ten days.  
Times quoted above are actual travelling times. Additional time may be spent en route at option of the tourist.  
Rates for above trips, including complete camping equipment, guides, horses, food, etc.:—  
One person.....\$15.00 per day  
Two persons.....25.00 per day  
More than two persons... 10.00 each per day

Quotations will be furnished as required for hunting, fishing or exploratory trips in excess of 10 days on application to Manager, Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper, Alberta.

# Canada Welcomes United States Tourists "no passports required"

# THE KATENAI PARK



*The Triangle Tour*  
Stewart, B.C.  
Fraser River  
Bulkley Gate  
Mount Robson (13,068 ft.)

## *Trail to the Punch Bowl*

The route follows the Mount Edith Cavell highway as far as the Astoria River. Here a trail running south-easterly to the Whirlpool River is followed to the interprovincial boundary. This route was followed by the old fur-traders from Jasper to the Columbia River.

There is good fishing along the different reaches of the Whirlpool, and one of the most interesting features is the "Committee's Punch Bowl," a small body of water occupying a rocky basin on the Great Divide, where the employees of the various fur trading companies celebrated the crossing of the continental backbone in libations that were not of water. Occasionally even a bottle of wine was available. The distance from the Lodge to the Punch Bowl is about forty miles.

## *Conveniently Accessible*

Although situated where Nature exists in all her primeval magnificence and where all wild animals common to the continent roam, Jasper National Park is conveniently accessible to residents of the greater part of the North American Continent. Until comparatively recent years the territory occupied by it was—as far as actual contact with it was concerned—terra incognita except to Indians and fur-traders. Even fifty years ago, when railway facilities were obtainable as far west as the southern shore of Georgian Bay in Ontario, it took the Sanford Fleming expedition—sent out by the Government to study the possibilities of a railway being carried through the Yellowhead Pass—over three months to travel from Halifax to the site of Jasper Park of to-day. The horseback journey from Winnipeg alone occupied nearly six weeks, which was express rate compared with the nearly three months then usually taken, and when Red River carts were used as far as Edmonton and packhorse the remainder of the distance.

Now, over the system of the Canadian National Railways, in trains of steel construction, Jasper Park can be reached even from distant Halifax in about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  days, from Montreal and Toronto in about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  days, from New York and Chicago in about 4 days, and from Winnipeg in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  days. It is even possible for tourists from Great Britain to reach the Park in a little better than two weeks.

## *Jasper Park Lodge to Mount Robson Park*

Tourists wishing to visit Mount Robson Park and the famous mountain from which it derives its name can conveniently do so from Jasper Park Lodge, the distance via the Canadian National Railways from Jasper station being only about fifty miles, the Yellowhead Pass discovered by David Thompson in 1826, being traversed en route.

Mount Robson Park is a Provincial forest and game sanctuary lying within British Columbia and has an area of 640 square miles. Magnificent scenery abounds. Its outstanding feature is Mount Robson, the highest mountain in the Canadian Rockies, having an altitude above sea-level of 13,068 feet. Its base is but four and a half miles, as the crow flies, from Mount Robson station, and its pointed apex of ice can be seen from the railway for many miles.

But it is by taking a well-defined trail from the latter station that the best view is obtained. This trail leads up the Grand Forks through a magnificent forest of giant cedar and fir, through the Valley of a Thousand Falls. From the end of the valley, by means of flying trestles bolted to sheer cliffs, an ascent to Berg Lake may be made.

This is a point of wondrous vantage, for it is from here that a magnificent view of Mount Robson, with its peak rising 7,000 feet above the surface of the lake, is to be obtained, while extending down its slopes for a distance of about two miles is Tumbling Glacier, from whose base huge blocks periodically break away and fall with a thunderous roar into the waters beneath. Still another remarkable spectacle to be seen here is the Emperor Falls which come tumbling over a sheer precipice at the end of the valley into a canon 140 feet below.

Access to Mount Robson, Berg Lake and other interesting points is now a comparatively easy matter. About three-quarters of a mile from Robson Station, Hargreaves Bros. have a lodge with accommodation for twenty-five people. Outfits and experienced guides are obtainable either for climbing mountains or negotiating trails. New lodges on the shore of Berg Lake, and also operated by Hargreaves Bros., provide accommodation for twenty-seven guests at this point.

## JASPER NATIONAL PARK

### *Beyond Jasper*

#### *British Columbia by "Triangle Tour"*

Jasper National Park, with its wealth and variety of attractions is not merely a holiday destination. Situated on the route of the through Trans-continental trains of the Canadian National Railways it is an admirable stop-over point for the Tourist en route to and from the Pacific Coast.

The visitor at Jasper should not miss the opportunity to include in his itinerary the comprehensive "Triangle Tour," conceded to be the finest rail and ocean trip on the Continent. This embraces the rail journey westward through Mount Robson Park, the Fraser, Nechako, Bulkley and Skeena Valleys, to Prince Rupert, the northwestern terminus of the Canadian National Railways. En route is passed the quaint Indian village of Kitwanga where grotesque totem poles and graveyards are present indications of the ancient customs of Northern British Columbia Indians. A short stop is made at Kitwanga to permit passengers to view these interesting relics more closely. The scenic effects are grand beyond description, even to Prince Rupert, on the Coast. Of this section of the journey, the Duke of Devonshire, while Governor-General of Canada, expressed himself, on arrival at Prince Rupert, as follows: "We have to-day travelled through the most glorious scenery it has ever been my privilege to witness." From Prince Rupert intensely interesting side-trips may be made up the Portland Canal to Stewart and the Alaska Coast, or up Observatory Inlet to Anyox, B.C., where huge copper smelters are located.

From Prince Rupert southward to Vancouver, extends the far-famed "Inside Passage," a distance of five hundred and fifty miles on the palatial ocean going steamships "Prince Rupert" and "Prince George," through protected waters varying in width from five miles to a narrow channel of a few hundred yards. The near shores, forested heights and the magnificent range of peaks of the Coast Range present an unforgettable picture. Marvellous atmospheric effects of sunrise and sunset lend aptitude to the description of this route as the "Norway of America."

Victoria, the capital of British Columbia, with a population, including suburbs, of 60,000, occupies a commanding position at the southern tip of Vancouver Island. It is a city of beautiful homes, and the equable climate makes of it an all-year playground.

Vancouver, population with suburbs 225,000, is the largest city in British Columbia and Canada's main Pacific ocean port. Beautiful public buildings, finely paved streets, extensive drives and parks add to its attractiveness as a summer city of particular appeal.

Leaving Vancouver by rail, the third leg of the Triangle extends northward through the Valley of the Fraser River, the lower portion of which is mainly devoted to fruit growing and market gardening. Following its winding course, the valley is ascended amidst delightfully picturesque scenery, including the mighty Fraser Canon, to the Thompson Canon and Valley. The Cascade and Coast Range rise in majestic grandeur and mighty chasms hem in the tumbling rivers hundreds of feet below. The brilliant coloring of the cliffs, rust red, grey and variegated yellows presents a most weird and peculiar contrast. The territory traversed, while rugged, is interspersed by fertile areas devoted to fruit-growing. British Columbia fruit has gained world-wide popularity. The mountain streams afford splendid sport for the fisherman, while in the hinterland is excellent big game hunting. From the North Thompson, the Valleys of the Albreda and Canoe Rivers are followed, and ever rising into the heart of the Rockies the route rejoins the Main Line at Red Pass Junction and re-enters Jasper National Park.

The Triangle Tour is described in more detail in an illustrated booklet issued by the Canadian National Railways, and entitled "Scenic Seas of the North Pacific Coast."

### *The "Continental Limited"*

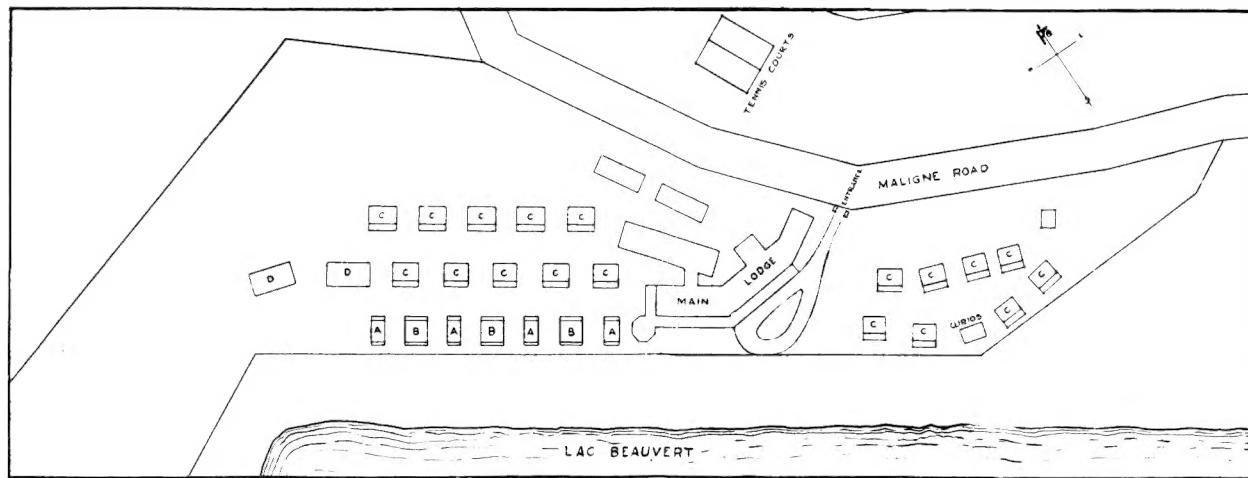
Through daily service in either direction between Montreal and Vancouver (the route traversing Jasper National Park), is afforded by Canadian National Railways' premier train, the "Continental Limited." Equipment is of all-steel construction, thoroughly modern in every detail, and comprises Compartment-Observation-Library cars, Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, dining cars and first-class coaches. Dining and sleeping car service is unexcelled.

### *Canada Customs, Jasper, Alta*

For the convenience of Tourists from the United States, a Canada Customs Officer will be stationed at Jasper, Alta., from June 15th to September 15th, to facilitate the clearance of tourists' baggage, etc., from U.S. points.



~ ~ JASPER PARK LODGE ~ ~  
UNDER MANAGEMENT OF THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS



JASPER PARK LODGE — GENERAL LAYOUT PLAN

## JASPER NATIONAL PARK

# JASPER PARK LODGE

### RATES—AMERICAN PLAN

#### Main Lodge:

Rooms with bath.... \$ 7.00 per day, *One person*  
Rooms with bath.... 13.50 per day, *Two persons*  
Rooms without bath 6.00 per day, *One person*  
Rooms without bath 11.50 per day, *Two persons*

#### Four-Room Lodges—*Two persons to a room:*

\$5.00 per day each  
9.50 per day, *Two persons*

**Two-Suite Lodges**—*Three persons each suite:*  
\$25.00 per day..... per suite

**One-Suite Lodges**—*Three persons to a suite:*  
\$25.00 per day..... per lodge

**Twelve-Room Lodges:**  
Single Rooms..... \$5.50 per day

**Rates for Extended Periods:**—On Application.  
Children under seven years of age half rate.

The transfer charge between Jasper Station and Lodge is 50 cents each way,  
including hand baggage; trunks and other baggage 50 cents per piece each way.

Applications for reservations should be made in advance through the nearest Canadian National Passenger representative, or prior to June 1st, to Mr. A. S. McLean, Superintendent of Hotels, Canadian National Railways, Winnipeg. After June 1st, to the Manager, Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper, Alberta.

Being operated under Canadian National Railways' Hotel management is a sufficient guarantee that the various services will be of Canadian National Hotel, Sleeping and Dining Car standard, and there is none better.

Guests will have the advantage of Canadian National Telegraph and Express facilities and daily mail service. Mail should be addressed c/o Jasper Park Lodge, Jasper, Alberta.

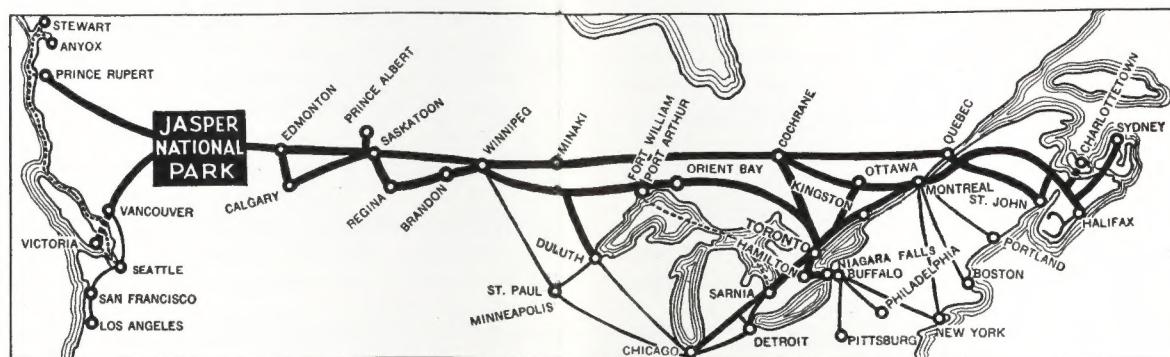
Canadian National Railways' Passenger representative will be located at the Lodge to assist guests in all matters pertaining to passenger travel, including securing of berths, etc.

A Physician will be in attendance during the Tourist season.

A resident photographer will be attached to the staff and a curio shop with news-stand is also included. An orchestra will be provided for dancing. Picnic parties can arrange for basket lunches.

For convenience of tourists from United States a Canada Customs officer will be stationed at Jasper during the season to facilitate the clearance of tourists' baggage, etc., to and from United States points.

## CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS



# Stop-Off - - En Route

Canadian National System

## HOTELS of Distinction

on the "Across Canada" route offer every comfort and afford opportunity to visit many interesting points.

OTTAWA	The Chateau Laurier \$3.50 per day, up—European Plan
MINAKI	The Minaki Inn \$5.50 per day, up—American Plan
PORT ARTHUR	The Prince Arthur \$4.50 per day, up—American Plan
ORIENT BAY	Nipigon Lodge \$4.00 per day—American Plan
WINNIPEG	The Fort Garry \$3.00 per day, up—European Plan
EDMONTON	The Macdonald \$3.00 per day, up—European Plan
JASPER	Jasper Park Lodge \$5.00 per day, up—American Plan



## List of Publications 1923

Canada—Atlantic to Pacific	
Canada—Pacific to Atlantic	
The National Way Across Canada—Atlantic to Pacific	
The National Way Across Canada—Pacific to Atlantic	
Hunting, Fishing, Camping, Canadian Rockies, and Pacific Coast—Prairies	
Where to Hunt, Fish and Paddle in Northern Ontario	
Out of Door, Quebec	
Out of Door, Maritime Provinces	
New Way through Canadian Rockies and Scenic Seas of the North Pacific Coast	
The Maritime Provinces	
Murray Bay and the Lower St. Lawrence	
Minaki	Nipigon Lodge—Orient Bay
Lakes of Northern Minnesota and Quetico Park	
Grand Beach—Victoria Beach	
Algonquin Park, Ontario	Muskoka Lakes
Bigwin Inn—Lake of Bays	Timagami
Boys' Camps	Seashore—Maine Coast
Georgian Bay	Lake of Bays
Kawartha Lakes	Montreal
Niagara Falls	
Summer Hotels and Boarding House List (Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces)	
The Continental Limited	The International Limited

## Passenger Representatives

BOSTON, MASS.	294 Washington St., W. R. Eastman, General Agent.
BUFFALO, N.Y.	1019 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., H. M. Morgan, General Agent.
CALGARY, ALTA.	218 Eighth Ave., J. H. Norton, City Ticket Agent.
CHICAGO, ILL.	108 W. Adams St., C. G. Ortenburger, General Agent.
CINCINNATI, OHIO.	406-407 Traction Bldg., W. K. Evans, General Agent.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.	522 Kirby Bldg., H. G. Pentland, Agent Passenger Dept.
DETROIT, MICH.	527 Majestic Bldg., J. H. Burgis, General Agent.
DULUTH, MINN.	430 W. Superior St., C. A. Skog, District Passenger Agent.
EDMONTON, ALTA.	Cor. Jasper and 100th Street, J. S. Peck, City Passenger Agent. J. Madill, District Passenger Agent.
HALIFAX, N.S.	107 Hollis St., J. J. Leydon, City Passenger Agent. H. S. MacFarlane, District Passenger Agent.
HAMILTON, ONT.	7 James St., North, Jas. Anderson, City Passenger and Ticket Agent.
KANSAS CITY, MO.	334-335 Ry. Exchange Bldg., L. E. Ayer, Gen. Agent.
KINGSTON, ONT.	217 Princess St., M. C. Dunn, City Agent.
LONDON, ONT.	Cor. Richmond and Dundas Sts., R. E. Ruse, City Passenger and Ticket Agent.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	503 So. Spring St., H. R. Bullen, Assistant Gen. Agent.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.	518 Second Ave., South, W. J. Gilkerson, General Agent.
MONTREAL, QUE.	230 St. James St., M. O. Dafoe, City Passenger Agent.
NEW YORK, N.Y.	1270 Broadway, Cor. 33rd St. C. E. Jenney, Gen. Agent.
NORTH BAY, ONT.	Fraser St., Angus Block, W. M. Hood, General Agent.
OTTAWA	Sparks and Metcalf Sts., P. M. Buttler, General Agent.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.	702 Finance Bldg., G. L. Bryson, City Passenger Agent.
PITTSBURG, PA.	505 Park Bldg., W. J. Burr, General Agent.
PORTLAND, ME.	G. T. Ry. Station, G. A. Harrison, General Agent.
PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.	528 Third Ave., R. F. McNaughton, Dist. Pass. Agent.
QUEBEC, QUE.	Cor. Ste. Anne and Dufort Sts., S. J. Nestor, City Pass. Agent. J. E. LeBlanc, Dist. Pass. Agent.
REGINA, SASK.	1874 Scarth St., S. M. Greene, City Ticket Agent.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	639 Market St., W. F. Barry, General Agent.
SASKATOON, SASK.	103 Second Ave. South, A. F. Lenon, City Ticket Agent. W. Stapleton, District Passenger Agent.
SEATTLE, WASH.	902 Second Ave., J. F. McGuire, General Agent.
ST. JOHN, N.B.	Royal Hotel Block, 49 King St., A. L. Gibb, Tkt. Agent.
ST. LOUIS, MO.	305 Merchants Laclde Bldg., W. H. Burke, Gen. Agent.
ST. PAUL, MINN.	Cor. 4th and Jackson Sts., A. H. Davis, General Agent.
TORONTO, ONT.	Northwest corner King and Yonge Sts., W. J. Moffatt, City Passenger Agent.
VANCOUVER, B.C.	527 Granville St., W. G. Connolly, City Passenger Agent. K. E. McLeod, District Passenger Agent.
VICTORIA, B.C.	911 Government St., C. F. Earle, Dist. Pass. Agent.
WINNIPEG, MAN.	Cor. Main and Portage Ave., T. E. P. Pringle, City Pass. Agent. Union Station, W. J. Quinlan, Dist. Pass. Agent.

### EUROPEAN AGENCIES

LONDON, S.W.I., ENG.	17-19 Cockspur St., Wm. Phillips, European Manager. F. A. Young, General Passenger Agent, 44-46 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3., J. Deed, City Agent.
LIVERPOOL, ENG.	20 Water St., H. V. Caldwell, District Passenger Agent.
MANCHESTER, ENG.	Atlantic Chambers, 7 Brazenose St., R. J. McEwen, District Agent.
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND	75 Union St., J. M. Walker, District Agent.

### ORIENTAL AGENCIES

HONG KONG, CHINA	Queen's Bldg., A. Brostekt, General Traffic Agent. G. M. Hemsworth, Traffic Agent.
SHANGHAI, CHINA	Glen Line Bldg., The Bund, D. E. Ross, Traffic Agent.

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AUCKLAND, N.Z.	5-6 Ferry Bldg., Quay St., Geo. E. Bunting, General Traffic Agent.
CHRISTCHURCH, N.Z.	103 Hereford St., W. M. Luke, Agent.
SYDNEY	251 George St., D. O. Ramsay, Agent. G. F. Johnston, General Agent.
MELBOURNE	29 Market St., C. S. Binns, Agent.

R. CREELMAN,  
Asst. Passenger Traffic Manager,  
Canadian National Rlys.,  
Winnipeg, Man.

H. H. MELANSON,  
Passenger Traffic Manager,  
Canadian National Rlys.,  
Toronto, Ont.

# Jasper Park lodge

*on Lac  
Beauvert*

# Jasper Park lodge

*on Lac  
Beauvert*



Canadian National Railways

Canadian National Railways